

Strategic Support of Cooperation in n -person Differential Games with Prescribed Duration and Dependent Motions

Speaker **Petrosyan L. A.**

Saint-Petersburg State University,
the faculty of Applied Mathematics and Control Processes

Independent Motions

$$\dot{x}^i = f^i(x, u_1, \dots, u_n),$$

$$x^i(t_0) = x_0^i,$$

$$i \in \{1, \dots, n\} = N; \quad x^i \in R^k; \quad u_i \in U_i \subset \text{Comp} R^l$$

$$t \in [t_0, T]$$

$$K_i(x_0, T - t_0; u_1, \dots, u_n) = \int_{t_0}^T h_i(x(t)) dt$$

$$x(t) = \{x^1(t), \dots, x^n(t)\}, \quad x_0 = (x_0^1, \dots, x_0^n)$$

$$\Gamma(x_0, T - t_0)$$

Cooperation

$$V(x_0, T - t_0; N) = \max_{\substack{u_i \\ i \in N}} \sum_{i=1}^n K_i(x_0, T - t_0; u_1, \dots, u_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{t_0}^T h_i(\bar{x}(t)) dt$$

$\bar{x}(t)$ — cooperative trajectory ($\bar{x}(t) = \{\bar{x}_1(t), \dots, \bar{x}_n(t)\}$)

$V(x_0, T - t_0; \{i\})$, $i \in N$ — value functions — value of the
zero-sum game between $\{i\}, \{N \setminus i\}$
with payoff $K_i(x_0, T - t_0; u_1, \dots, u_n)$

Imputation

$$\xi_i(x_0, T - t_0)$$

$$\sum_{i \in N} \xi_i(x_0, T - t_0) = V(x_0, T - t_0; N),$$

$$\xi_i(x_0, T - t_0) \geq V(x_0, T - t_0; \{i\}) \quad i \in N$$

IDP

$$\beta_i(\tau), \quad \tau \in [t_0, T]$$

$$\xi_i(x_0, T - t_0) = \int_{t_0}^T \beta_i(\tau) d\tau$$

$\Gamma(\bar{x}(t), T - t)$ – Subgame along $\bar{x}(t)$, $t \in [t_0, T]$

$V(\bar{x}(t), T - t; N), \quad V(\bar{x}(t), T - t; \{i\}), \quad \xi_i(\bar{x}(t), T - t)$

$$\sum_{i \in N} \xi_i(\bar{x}(t), T - t) = V(\bar{x}(t), T - t; N),$$

$$\xi_i(\bar{x}(t), T - t) \geq V(\bar{x}(t), T - t; \{i\}) \quad i \in N$$

$$\xi_i(\bar{x}(t), T - t) = \int_t^T \beta_i(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\beta_i(t) = -\frac{d}{dt} \xi_i(\bar{x}(t), T - t) \quad \text{— *time-consistency condition*}$$

How we supported cooperation in the case of independent motion?

New game $\bar{\Gamma}(x_0, T - t_0)$

for any $x(t)$ let $\bar{t} = \inf \{t : x(t) \neq \bar{x}(t)\}$,

new pay off: $\bar{K}_i(x_0, T - t_0) = \int_{t_0}^{\bar{t}} \beta_i(\tau) d\tau + \int_{\bar{t}}^T h(x(\tau)) d\tau$

Punishing the deviator from cooperation

If \hat{t} is the first moment of time when some player $k \in N$ deviates from cooperative trajectory, this will be **fixed** by other players

(since they have the information about $x^i(t)$) and after some small time $\varepsilon > 0$ all players (except k) will play against $k \in N$. In this case k can get not more than $V(\bar{x}(\hat{t}), T - \hat{t}, \{k\}) + \varepsilon$, but if he continues to cooperate he would get $\xi_i(\bar{x}(t), T - t) \geq V(\bar{x}(\hat{t}), T - \hat{t}, \{k\})$.

Thus he will be punished with accuracy $\varepsilon > 0$

But if the motions are dependent this is impossible.

What to do?

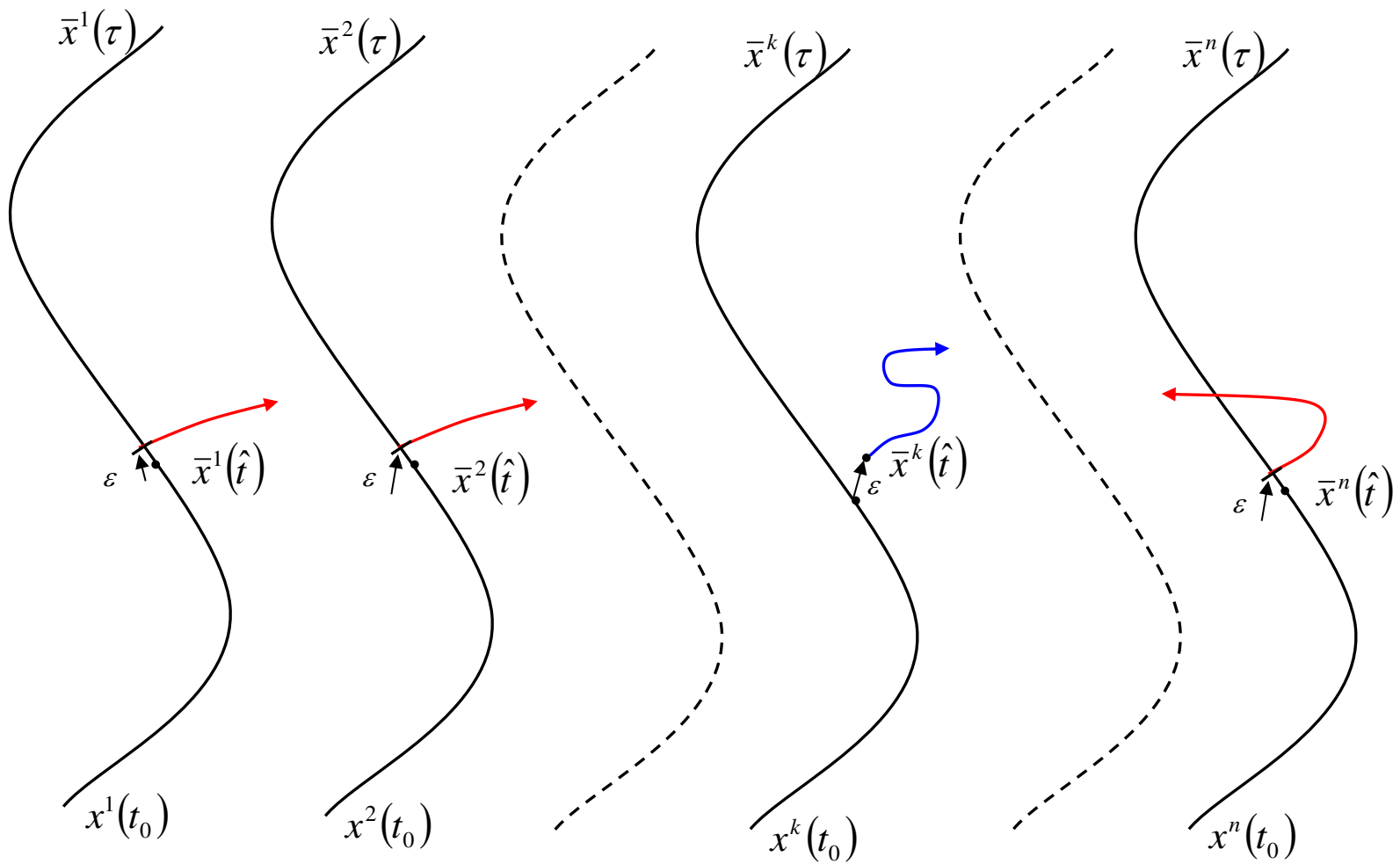


Figure 1

Dependent Motions

$$\dot{x} = f(x, u_1, \dots, u_n),$$

$$x(t_0) = x_0,$$

$$i \in \{1, \dots, n\} = N; \quad x^i \in R^k; \quad u_i \in U_i \subset \text{Comp} R^l$$

$$t \in [t_0, T]$$

$$K_i(x_0, T - t_0; u_1, \dots, u_n) = \int_{t_0}^T h_i(x(t)) dt$$

$$\Gamma(x_0, T - t_0)$$

Cooperation

$$V(x_0, T - t_0; N) = \max_{\substack{u_i \\ i \in N}} \sum_{i=1}^n K_i(x_0, T - t_0; u_1, \dots, u_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{t_0}^T h_i(\bar{x}(t)) dt$$

$\bar{x}(t)$ — cooperative trajectory

$\tilde{V}(x_0, T - t_0; \{i\})$, $i \in N$ — new value functions - pay off of player i

in a fixed subgame perfect NE, $(\tilde{u}_1, \dots, \tilde{u}_n) = \tilde{u}$

The definition of imputation as previous only we change $V(x_0, T - t_0; \{i\})$
on $\tilde{V}(x_0, T - t_0; \{i\})$, $i \in N$

Everything what follows — the same.
Only the punishment is different.

If one of players, say player $k \in N$ deviates first at moment \hat{t}
then after $\varepsilon > 0$ (ε small) not deviating player l will observe
the deviation, but he has only x , so he doesn't know who deviated.
What to do?

Switch to the strategy from subgame perfect NE \tilde{u}_l

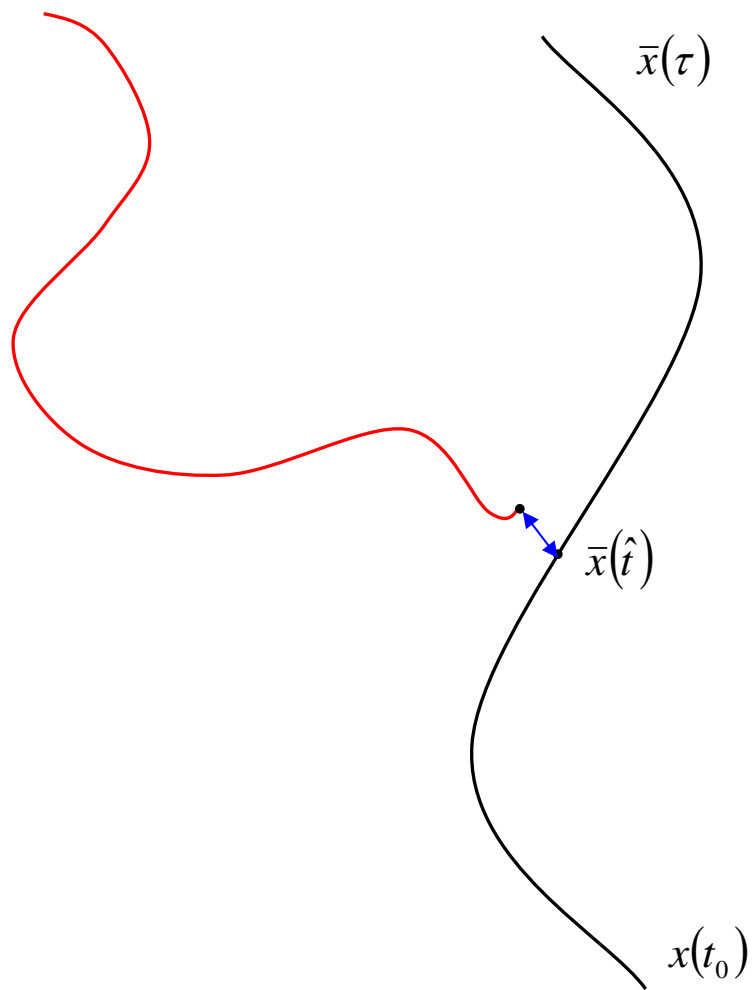


Figure 2

Results

As result the deviator will be punished with ε - accuracy , since

$$\int_{\hat{t}}^T \beta_k(\tau) d\tau \geq \tilde{V}(\hat{x}(\hat{t}), T - \hat{t}; \{k\}) - \varepsilon$$

for all $i \in N$, including the deviator, which may remain unknown

References

1. Petrosjan L.A., Zenkevich N.A. Principles of stable cooperation, The mathematical games theory and its applications, 1, 2009, pp.102-117 (in Russian)
2. Chistyakov S.V. To the solution of game problem of pursuit, Prikl. Math. i Mech., 5, 1977, 825-832, (in Russian).
3. Chistyakov S.V. Operatory znacheniya antagonisticheskikh igr (Value Operators in Two-Person Zero-Sum Differential Games), St. Petersburg: St. Petersburg Univ. Press, 1999.
4. Chentsov A.G. On a game problem of converging at a given instant time, Math. USSR Sbornik, 3 1976, 353-376.
5. Chistyakov S.V. O beskoalizionnykh differentsial'nykh igrakh (On Coalition-Free Differential Games) Dokl. Akad. Nauk. 1981. Vol. 259, no. 5, pp. 1052-1055; English transl. in Soviet Math. Dokl. 24, 1981, no. 1, pp.166-169.
6. Petrosjan L.A. Differential Games of Pursuit. World Scientific, Singapore, 1993
7. Pschenichny B.N. E-strategies in differential games//Topics in Differential Games. New York, London, Amsterdam. 1973, pp. 45-56
8. Fridman A. Differential Games // John Wiley and Sons, New York, NY, 1971.
9. Petrosjan L.A., Danilov N.N. Stability of Solutions in nonzero-sum Differential Games with Integral Payoffs, Vestnik Leningrad University, 1979, N1, pp.52-59.
10. Petrosjan L.A. The Shapley Value for Differential Games, Annals of the International Society of Dynamic Games, Vol.3, Geert Jan Olsder Editor, Birkhauser, 1995, pp. 409-417.

Thanks!

Any questions?